

84 April 3.

April 3.

April 3.

April 3.

## SCHOFIELD CLAM FLAT BILL HELD UP

### Ways and Means Committee Asked to Give a Public Hearing.

State House, Boston, April 2.—The Schofield bill to allow the state to lease clam flats to cities and towns is still in the hands of the senate ways and means committee and some opposition is being stirred up over the matter. It has been in the hands of the committee now for two weeks or more and Senator Schofield has sought to get the committee to act on it.

Now the story is that the committee has been asked by the state fish and game commission to give a public hearing on the matter and that the matter be held for a while before setting a date for a hearing.

This is the bill that was petitioned for by the senator to put an end to the annual agitation of the matter. The state fish and game commission each year asked that it be given authority to lease clam flats to individuals and this makes the fight an annual occurrence. As in former years this recommendation of the commission has been turned down but the Schofield bill is yet to be acted upon.

Under that bill the state can lease to the city or town for 15 years. A town or city cannot let to individuals, but can grant permits to its citizens to go on any of the flats. If enacted, it prevents the exclusive control of any portion of flats and at the same time ties the hand of the state fish and game commission for the 15 years.

Last year the people from Barnstable got through a bill that allowed the selectmen there to grant leases to citizens for a period of years and now these people are quite disturbed over the Schofield bill. They do not know just how far reaching it is. They profess to believe that it will not interfere with such leases as have been granted but will prevent the granting of any more leases and will prevent the renewal of those already issued when they expire.

At the time the fish and game committee gave a hearing on the Schofield bill the room was full of men from the North Shore in favor of the measure. It is to be expected that if the ways and means committee gives a hearing the same delegation will be on hand to support the senator.

April 3.

#### Provincetown Fishing Notes.

Sch. Joseph J. Johnson arrived from Gloucester the past week, where she has been overhauled this winter, and will again engage in fresh fishing.

Several of the fleet of gasoline boats with headquarters at Capt. Joseph Cabral's wharf have been hauled up for the summer, their owners going aboard the large vessels until next fall.

Capt. Joseph Paine is to command sch. Philip P. Manta in the fresh fishing business, recently commanded by the late Capt. Manuel Costa.

Schs. Mary C. Santos with 8000 pounds, Matchless with 6000 pounds, and Natalie Nelson with 10,000 pounds fish landed at F. R. Neal's wharf last week.

#### Crowding Killed Them.

The annual report of the Fish and Game Commission of Massachusetts says the loss of trout fry and fingerling have been very large, due to an overcrowded hatchery.

#### Open Season for Trout.

In Massachusetts the open season for trout commenced Monday.

## TWO FRESH FISH TRIPS IN HERE.

ONLY FOUR OF THE GILL NETTING FLEET WERE OUT YESTERDAY.

Fresh fish receipts at this port this morning comprise schs. Juno and Ingomar from Georges, the former with 80,000 pounds of fresh fish and the latter 85,000 pounds.

Sch. Etta Mildred from Georges handling is also in with 20,000 pounds of salt cod and 4000 pounds of fresh halibut. Several of the fleet at Boston this morning are expected down during the afternoon.

Only four of the gill netting fleet were out yesterday, the gasliners and smaller boats remaining inside. Steamer Nomad got a nice lift and brought in 13,000 pounds, while the Margaret D. and F. S. Willard had 9000 pounds each and the Enterprise, 7000 pounds.

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Ingomar, Georges, 85,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Etta Mildred, Georges handling, 20,000 lbs. salt cod, 4000 lbs. fresh halibut.

Str. Margaret D. gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Nomad, gill netting, 13,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 7000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Juno, Georges, 80,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Little Fannie, shore.

Sch. Reliance, shore.

Sch. Yakima, via Portland.

Sch. George H. Lube, shore.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, shore.

Sch. Paragon, via Portland.

#### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

##### Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large \$5 per cwt., medium, \$4.50, snappers, \$3. Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.75, mediums, \$4.25.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Pollock, \$1.50.

Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2, snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.50.

##### Fresh Fish.

Haddock, 80c per cwt.

Peak cod, large, \$1.85; medium, \$1.70; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2.10; mediums, \$1.75, snappers 75c.

All codfish not gilled, 10 cts. per 100 pounds less than the above.

Cusk, large, \$1.50, medium, \$1.20, snappers, 60 cts.

Bank halibut, 15c per lb., for white and 11 1-4c for gray.

##### Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Shore frozen herring, \$2 to \$3 per bbl.

Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

April 3.

#### BEAM TRAWLING FOR HERRING.

Fishermen From Every Scotch Port Want It Stopped at Once.

At a recent meeting of Scottish fishermen at Aberdeen, representatives from every fishing port in Scotland being present, a resolution was passed unanimously calling upon the government to take immediate steps to get the North Sea Powers to stop the beam trawling method of fishing for herrings.

#### Pensacola Fish Notes.

No ill effects from last week's storm were experienced in the fishing receipts at Pensacola. There were 11 arrivals of fishing smacks, 6 for E. E. Saunders Co., and 5 for the Warren Fish Co., bringing in 185,500 pounds of red snapper and 65,500 pounds of grouper; a total of 251,000 pounds of fish. The E. E. Saunders Co. received 102,000 pounds of red snapper and 48,000 pounds of grouper, while the Warren Fish Co. received 83,500 pounds of red snapper and 17,500 pounds of grouper. The total receipts of 251,000 pounds keeps the weekly average receipts up to the high mark with which the year commenced.

## HADDOCK DOWN TO 80 CENTS.

ANOTHER BIG GLUT OF FISH IN AT T WHARF THIS MORNING.

T wharf was glutted with fresh fish this morning, 24 arrivals aggregating over 1,000,000 pounds having arrived at the dock since yesterday.

On account of the light demand which is somewhat unusual the last week in Lent, trade was dull and prices took another big slump which means that most of the offshore fellows will come here with their fares to split. Haddock sold as low as 80 cents per hundred weight, same as the splitting price.

The largest fare of the morning is sch. Mary P. Goulart with 145,000 pounds. The new sch. Mary F. Sears is in from her maiden trip with a nice fare and hauls for 122,000 pounds. Capt. Sears is much pleased with his craft and she behaved nicely on her initial trip. Other big fares are schs. Massachusetts 90,000 pounds, Alice M. Guthrie, 43,000 pounds; Quonnapowitt, 54,000 pounds; Fannie E. Prescott, 100,000 pounds; Buema, 72,000 pounds; Lillian, 99,000 pounds; Jessie Costa, 89,000 pounds. The steam trawlers Surf and Foam are also at the dock with 75,000 and 32,000 pounds apiece, and sch. Teazer from halibuting with 12,000 pounds of halibut, 6000 pounds of salt cod and 10,000 pounds of fresh fish.

Haddock was quoted at 80 cents to \$2.30 a hundred weight; large cod, \$2.60 to \$5; market cod, \$2 to \$3.25; hake, \$1.50 to \$3; pollock, \$3 to \$3.75; cusk, \$3.

#### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, 60,000 haddock, 85,000 cod.

Steamer Surf, 70,000 haddock, 5000 hake.

Steamer Foam, 17,000 haddock, 15,000 cod.

Sch. Teazer, 4000 hake, 6000 cusk, 12,000 halibut, 6000 lbs. salt fish.

Sch. Massachusetts, 60,000 haddock, 30,000 cod.

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 18,000 haddock, 23,000 cod.

Sch. Mary F. Sears, 70,000 haddock, 50,000 cod, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Louisa R. Sylvia, 19,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Yankee, 5500 haddock, 1200 cod, 300 hake.

Sch. Madie M. Nunan, 2500 haddock, 3800 cod, 7000 hake.

Sch. Quonnapowitt, 35,000 haddock, 16,000 cod, 3000 cusk.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, 8000 haddock, 1500 cod.

Sch. Valentinna, 10,000 haddock, 800 cod.

Sch. Rose Standish, 9000 haddock, 800 cod.

Sch. Albert W. Black, 10,000 haddock.

Sch. Mettacommet, 2500 haddock, 7500 cod.

Sch. Adeline.

Sch. Romance.

Sch. Fannie E. Prescott, 30,000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 30,000 hake, 20,000 cusk.

Sch. Buema, 8000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 30,000 hake, 20,000 cusk.

Sch. Lillian, 80,000 haddock, 19,000 cod.

Sch. Jessie Costa, 60,000 haddock, 29,000 cod.

Sch. Stranger, 4500 haddock, 2000 cod, 3000 pollock.

Sch. W. M. Goodspeed, 11,000 haddock, 3000 cod.

Haddock 80 cts. to \$2.30 per cwt. large cod \$2.60 to \$5; market cod, \$2 to \$3.25; hake, \$1.50 to \$3; pollock, \$3 to \$3.75; cusk, \$3.

## RED SNAPPER RECORD BROKEN.

Evidencing the fact that he is the most successful commander of a fishing smack out of the port of Pensacola, Captain Gus Hansen of the sch. Mary E. Cooney, formerly of this port, from a 13 day trip to the Campechy snapper banks, reported a catch of 53,000 pounds of snappers and 5000 pounds of groupers, making two consecutive record breaking trips.

On his previous trip, which only consumed 18 days, Captain Gus Hansen weighed out 49,000 pounds of snappers, then the biggest catch of red beauties that had ever been brought in by any smack in any port.

## DUMPING GROUND FOR POOR FISH.

DEPUTIES INVESTIGATE REPORT THAT SPOILED HALIBUT ARE SOLD.

Dairy and food commissioners condemned 3800 pounds of halibut at Tacoma Wash., a few days ago. Two deputies, according to the Post-Intelligencer, said they had investigated a report that Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane were being used as dumping grounds for spoiled halibut, termed "seconds" and "thirds," "firsts" being shipped to the East, and found the charge true to a certain extent. They also said there was a disease among halibut that made the flesh "milky white," mushy and porous, the flesh showing no fibre or grain, while the flesh of healthy halibut has a bluish tint and the grain is well defined.

#### PORTLAND FISH NOTES.

Sch. Yakima Got Very Fancy Price for Fare of Halibut.

When Capt. Bob Wharton in sch. Yakima of this port struck Portland Monday after being gone only three weeks, he hit the market just right for halibut. The price paid was the highest in weeks, though not a record. The white fish brought 17 cents a pound, while the grays were purchased for 13 1-2 cents. By the time the average person gets the halibut, a pretty figure will have been paid.

Capt. Wharton certainly made great time on his run and he was favored with better weather than has been the lot of the average fisherman. Just three weeks ago he was at Portland, yet since then he ran to Quaco bank, made his sets, landed 17,000 pounds of halibut and returned. The halibut were bought by F. M. Harris of the New England Fish Company, while 5000 pounds of fresh fish were purchased by the F. S. Willard Co.

The schooner Angie B. Watson is fitting out for a halibuting trip. She will leave about the middle of the month.

Besides the small boats, the steamer Carrie and Mildred, arrived at Portland Monday with 2900 pounds of fish. She was the only arrival of consequence.

#### Fulton Market Fish Notes.

Although the past week was next to the last week of Lent trade in general was nowhere near as good as it ought to be says the Fishing Gazette. While most prices were low there was little buying. How it will be this week is a problem. Indications are that there will be plenty of fish and it ought to sell well as there are three fish days, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Codfish was low in price during the entire week with the exception of Thursday, when the quotation was 8 to 9 cents per pound for steak fish. Earlier in the week the same kind of cod sold as low as 5 cents per pound. The price of market cod for the week varied from 3 to 6 cents per pound, according to the supply on hand.

Haddock sold at 2 to 5 1-2 cents per pound. Sales during the early part of the week were made at the former figure and the high prices ruled during the latter part of the week.

Western white halibut sold at 9 to 10 cents per pound during the first four days of the week. Prices took a jump on Thursday and the quotation was a shilling to 14 cents per pound. There was a further advance yesterday of 1 to 1 1-2 cents per pound.

Pollock sold at 4 cents from Saturday to Tuesday. Wednesday the quotation was 1 cent more a pound. There was no pollock in the market on Thursday or Friday.

April 4.

#### Valuable Fish Cargo.

Sch. Success cleared from Halifax, Monday, for Pernambuco. She has been loaded with fish by Job Brothers, her cargo being valued at about \$29,000.

#### Capt. Geel Sails.

Sch. Tattler, Capt. Alden Geel, sailed on a dory handling trip this forenoon.

#### Made Good Trip.

Sch. Preceptor, Capt. Jack McKay stocked \$2800 from her halibut trip, the share being \$59.94.



April 4. ✓

# VALUE OF THE RUSSIAN FISHERIES

## Large Annual Catch and Average Worth Over \$50,000,000.

The value and importance of the Russian fisheries are usually underestimated, says the London Times. Statistics show the average annual market production exceeds 14,200,000 cwt., valued at nearly \$51,250,000. Notwithstanding the enormous yield of her fisheries, Russia has to import great quantities of fish from foreign countries; some of the native fisheries have shown signs of exhaustion, and the serious problem of protecting them has to be met. Already about \$275,000 a year is spent for this purpose.

Trawling is forbidden in the Caspian and Prepontine regions; regulations strictly define the size of mesh, of takable fish and close seasons; yet alarming indications of a decline in the annual fish harvest have come in recent times from Astrakhan, the center of the Caspian region, and from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov—the yield of sturgeon, indeed, is said to have fallen 40 per cent. Various new laws and regulations will be made; five model fish farms are being started in various parts of the country to foster artificial breeding and stocking; a separate department of fisheries is being organized, and a chair of ichthyology is to be created at the Agronomical Institute near Moscow. With regard to the sturgeon, it is held the government will have to get full control over the breeding grounds, and as these are situated in estuaries which by law and custom belong to the riverine inhabitants, they will have to buy out their rights.

Throughout Asiatic Russia the state owns the inland waters, and can thus regulate the fisheries on a permanent basis. It has done so with excellent results. It may be added that in the

north and the east the fisheries are of importance as an aid to colonization and for the navy, and this is why stringent measures have been taken or proposed against foreigners in the White Sea and east of Kamchatka where the banks have hitherto been worked by English or American trawlers. In the Far East which includes the Amur and Maritime Provinces, with the Sea of Okhotsk and the Peninsula of Kamchatka, the production is growing annually.

In 1910 the catch of salmonidae was 63,000,000 fish, weighing 2,270,000 cwt. Of this, 1,400,000 cwt. came from the Amur, and 1,700,000 cwt. were exported to Japan. The waters south of Vladivostok and around the northern half of Sakhalin furnished 43,000,000 herring and 7000 cwt of mackerel. The Amur produced 8000 cwt. of sturgeon. Over \$250,000 was paid to the state for the lease of fishing rights. The number of salmon which ascend the Far Eastern rivers to spawn surpasses all imagination; cinematographic exposures show the fish actually lifted out of the water by the moving mass beneath them. Cod are also present in large numbers.

The Caspian contains beyond question the richest fisheries in the world, it is extraordinary fertile in organisms upon which fish feed, and has enormous area of shallow water and estuaries for spawning. "Red fish" is the staple product. There are several varieties of sturgeon, from the monster beluga (*Acipenser huso*), weighing upwards of 20 cwt., to the sterlet (*A. ruthenus*) a diminutive form, which breeds and lives in the rivers. From the four migratory species comes the famous caviar, and also the smoked and cured flesh (balyk).

Sturgeon are either netted or speared, the latter only in winter. The spearing may be witnessed on the river Ural, where the fishing belongs to the Cossacks, who strictly regulate it.

The seal fisheries in the Far East still represent a considerable asset, though now much reduced. Twenty years ago the Commander Islands yielded 50,000 skins of the fur-seal; in 1906 the number has dwindled to 7210.

April 4. ✓

84<sup>a</sup>

### The Over-Killing of Seals.

In an exhaustive article in the "Review of Reviews," David Starr Jordan and Prof. George A. Clark discuss the theory of overdriving and over-killing the seals on the Pribiloff Islands. Land killing, they argue, is confined to the removal of the superfluous males of a race of polygamous animals. It is analogous to the removal of steers from a herd of cattle, wethers from a flock of sheep, cockerels from a flock of chickens. The young males of killable age herd by themselves through fear of the older males. They can be driven up and handled like sheep and without disturbing the breeding seals. The government makes ample provision for a reserve of male life for breeding purposes, marking and setting aside such reserve each year. It is this rational, normal process of land killing, a process common to handling all domestic animals, that the lobby of the fur sealers would suspend for 15 years.

April 4. ✓

# CALLS FISH TRUST TALK POPPYCOCK.

## Garcelon Predicts Strong Opposition to Anti-Beam Trawl Bill.

That there will be strong opposition to the passage of Representative Gardner's bill prohibiting the sale in the United States of fish caught by beam and otter trawls, was stated yesterday by William F. Garcelon of Boston, attorney for several firms engaged in steam trawl fishing.

The committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has set May 9 as the date for a hearing on the Gardner bill. Representatives of the Gloucester fishing interests will appear in favor of it. Mr. Garcelon will have charge of the opposition.

"There is no just ground for opposition to beam trawling," Mr. Garcelon said. "This system has been going on in England since 1860 without diminishing the supply of fish. Today there are 2000 steam trawls in English

waters, 600 going out of the town of Grimsby alone. There are but six steam trawls in this country.

"Of course it makes a better magazine story to have the Gloucester fishermen racing home with their catch, and all that sort of thing, but from the point of view of the welfare of the whole people there is absolutely no reason for preventing steam trawls from fishing. The steam trawlers do not fish within the three-mile limit. The steam trawlers and sailing vessels of England go out together and have been doing so for 25 years. All the fish they have caught have been used.

"As to the talk of the steam trawl system ultimately developing into a fishing trust, that is all poppycock. The sea is open to anybody and fish go into one man's net as soon as into another's. The only way a fishing trust can be formed is to buy up all the wharves and shore lines, and I hardly think that can be done."



April 4.

# FACTS ABOUT THE MYSTERIOUS EEL.

## Has Scales and Poison But Not As Black As Is Painted.

A deep mystery surrounds the lives and habits of many familiar fishes, and the deepest of all, with few exceptions, enveloped the life history of the eel for thousands of years, says W. E. Meehan, commissioner of fisheries of Pennsylvania, in the New York Sun. Theories, rank and fantastic, curious and impossible, environed the snake-like fish, and some are still believed and much of the mystery has not to this day been entirely cleared away by scientific men.

Aristotle, who for centuries was venerated as the greatest of scientific men, declared that eels were sexless and were produced spontaneously from "the entrails of the sea." Pliny agreed that the fish was without sex, but advanced a different theory of generation. He declared that a matured eel rubbed its body against a submerged rock, and the slime which was detached separated into small particles and became imbued with life.

Nowadays, with a sense of superior knowledge, people smile over the fantastic theories of Aristotle, Pliny and many other scholars of later date, but what they proclaimed was scarcely more grotesque or absurd than a belief widely current today, that eels are developed from hairs of horses.

Some 1200 years after the death of Pliny scientific men began to assert that eels do possess sex, but they held that the young were born alive from the female. A careful search for verification followed, which lasted for nearly a century, before the sex theory was demonstrated. It was just a year after the Declaration of Independence that Mondini, a distinguished Italian naturalist, discovered a female eel, and demonstrated clearly that the eggs were deposited and the young hatched in the same way as those of other fishes.

The male eel was not identified until 1873. Before that time and after Mondini's discovery the lamprey, which, by the way, is not a true fish, was generally believed to be the male of the eel, and even at the present time there are many intelligent persons who still maintain this idea.

### Much to Learn of Eel's History.

There remains much to be learned of the life history of the eel, but what is known is of deep interest. Some of the facts are almost as astonishing as the theories held by our forebears.

The common eel is a freshwater fish which, for some undiscovered reason requires salt water in which to spawn. In this particular it is the reverse of the shad, for that delicious food fish belongs in salt water, but must when spawning time comes make its way into fresh water. It is because of this spawning requirement that eels are rarely found in the Allegheny River. The headwaters of the stream are too far from the gulf of Mexico for the fish to make a trip down and up within twelve months.

The great journey to the sea begins about the middle of August. From every pond and mountain lake, from every stream, brook or waterway, eels swarm into the principal rivers and make their sinuous way southward by millions, all with one common purpose, to reach the mud banks in the shallows of the bay, there to spawn.

Some of the vast aggregation do not go, and the question may well be asked, Why? The answer is apparently simple. The stay-at-homes are believed to be barren, or have not reached the spawning age, and therefore are without the instinct and impulse to turn seaward. While this

theory has not been definitely proved, it is plausible.

Only capture or death can prevent the eel, having once started seaward, from continuing its journey and fulfilling its mission. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the truth of the great doctrine enunciated by the late Thomas Meehan before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that "self-sacrifice plays as great and important a part in Nature as the 'struggle for existence,'" for at the end of the journey death awaits the majority.

The eggs of the eel, which are very minute, do not develop until brackish water is reached; then ripening begins and it is completed within a few weeks. It is because the ova are immature and also very minute while the fish are in fresh water that the secret of the sex was so long concealed from scientific men as well as laymen. Not even the enormous number of eggs which every female possesses, and it runs into the millions, gave assistance to the detection.

### Spawning Habits of Eels.

Often fishermen are aware of habits unsuspected by scientific men who make a study of ichthyology, and one phase of eel life affords a good example of this. The general impression among scientific men is that all eels die after spawning. This statement was made before an association of the most eminent fish culturists and ichthyologists in the country only three years ago, by a man who had made a special study of the eel, and he was amazed when his statement was controverted by a fish culturist from Pennsylvania.

While many river fishermen know nothing of the spawning habits of the eel, and numbers of them believe absurd stories concerning it, all know from actual experience that every spring there is a run of mature eels upstream, a run of huge dimensions, and they catch them by setting their nets down instead of upstream. Thus while a large proportion of eels may, and doubtless does, die, a goodly number survive.

The progress of the fish from the sea to the haunts they left the summer before is as persistent as that on their way to salt water. If they come to a dam, a waterfall, or anything in a river or stream which they cannot surmount, they do not hesitate to leave the water on a dark, rainy night and take to the land, wiggle around the obstruction, and continue their journey upstream.

It is declared that if when on land they meet with food, they will seize and eat it. One careful investigator says that he has seen eels crawling across a plot of short, wet grass, stop, seize and swallow earthworms.

The eel is a carnivorous fish and to some extent a scavenger, and while classed among the slower-moving fishes, it has acquired much skill and exercises great ingenuity in pursuing

and capturing its prey. Not even the lightninglike moving trout and pickerel can always be sure of escape.

### Eels Like Fish Spawn.

The eel also shares with most other fishes a great fondness for fish spawn. Heartbreaking tales are related by men who want destructive devices permitted, of the destruction eels wreak in this particular, and they invariably conclude by arguing that although the baskets and outlines and sundry other forbidden fishing devices may catch other fish also, they should be permitted so as to exterminate the eel. But the eel, like other creatures that have a bad name, is less black than it is painted.

Two other characteristics of the eel are not generally known, and they are very interesting. One is that it, in common with other fishes, has scales. This statement is likely to be received with incredulity by the vast majority of those familiar with the slimy, serpentine fish who have had frequent and abundant evidence of the superlative knowledge of intricate knot-tying in fishing lines; but it is, nevertheless, a short statement of a scientific fact. The scales are microscopic, and imbedded in a thick, mucous skin, and invisible to the naked eye.

A second characteristic not universally known is the presence of an active poison in the blood of the eel, a poison sufficiently virulent, it is said, to prove mortal to a human being, inoculated with it. Fortunately the poison is not seriously harmful if taken into the stomach, and it entirely disappears when subjected to heat; consequently the publication of this peculiar feature of an eel's make-up need not lead a person who enjoys its flesh to deny himself his favorite dish.

As a concluding note, it might be stated of this fish, which has given so much trouble to scientific men, and also to unscientific men and boys who have had their lines helplessly tangled while fishing, that the stay-at-home eels do not disport themselves in the water throughout the winter, but with the coming of cold weather bury themselves in the mud, where they sleep comfortably until spring.



April 4.

April 4.

April 4.

April 4.

85

## NEARLY A HALF MILLION POUNDS

OF FRESH FISH LANDED HERE TO SPLIT SINCE LAST REPORT.

Nearly 450,000 pounds of fish have been landed here since yesterday, including a number of the fleet that came down from Boston yesterday and disposed of what remained of their fares to the splitters. With those now on the way down the total will reach nearly a half million pounds.

The crafts down are schs. Massachusetts, 75,000 pounds; Fannie E. Prescott, 60,000 pounds; Mary F. Sears, 75,000 pounds; Lillian, 40,000 pounds; Mary P. Goulart, 80,000 pounds; Adeline, 40,000 pounds; Alice M. Guthrie, 30,000 pounds; Teazer, 6000 pounds salt cod.

Sch. Tacoma which disposed of her halibut at Portland is also here with 3000 pounds of salt cod.

The total catch of the gill netters yesterday was about 45,000 pounds, only six of the steamers being out.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, 80,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Massachusetts, via Boston, 75,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Fannie E. Prescott, via Boston, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Mary F. Sears, via Boston, 75,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Teazer, via Boston, 6000 lbs. salt fish.  
Sch. Adeline, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 7000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Str. Nomad, gill netting, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 15,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Str. Gelsha, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Tacoma, via Portland, 3000 lbs. salt fish.  
Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, via Boston, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Lillian, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Clintonia, south seining.  
Sch. Saladin, south seining.  
Sch. Tattler, dory handlining.  
Sch. Rena A. Percy, halibuting.  
Sch. Yakima, halibuting.  
Sch. Valentia, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.  
Sch. Manhasset, haddocking.  
Sch. Priscilla, haddocking.  
Sch. George H. Lube, haddocking.  
Sch. Georgina, haddocking.  
Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.  
Sch. T. M. Nicholson, Bucksport.  
Sch. Shenandoah, Boston.  
Sch. June, Boston.

### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

#### Salt Fish.

Handling Georges codfish, large \$5 per cwt., medium, \$4.50, snappers, \$3.  
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.75, mediums, \$1.25.  
Haddock, \$1.50.  
Pollock, \$1.50.  
Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2, snappers, \$1.50.  
Hake, \$1.50.

#### Fresh Fish.

Haddock, 80c per cwt.  
Peak cod, large, \$1.85; medium, \$1.70; snappers, 75c.  
Western cod, large, \$2.10; mediums, \$1.75, snappers 75c.  
All codfish not gilled, 10 cts. per 100 pounds less than the above.  
Cusk, large, \$1.50, medium, \$1.20, snappers, 80 cts.  
Bank halibut, 15c per lb., for white and 11 1/4c for gray.

#### Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.  
Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.  
Shore frozen herring, \$2 to \$3 per bbl.  
Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

## FIRST SEINER OFF FOR SOUTH.

SCH. CLINTONIA, CAPT. RALPH WEBBER, GOT AWAY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Sch. Clintonia, the first of the mackerel seining fleet of the season to get away, sailed yesterday afternoon for southern waters in command of Capt. Ralph Webber.

Sch. Saladin, Capt. John Matheson, will try out her new engine this forenoon and will probably get away towards evening.

Capt. Charles H. Harty will leave for Fortress Monroe, Monday, where he will remain during the stay of the fleet south, in the interests of Wilson & Barry of Fulton Market, New York.

Sch. Saladin, Capt. John Matheson, the second of the seining fleet to get away, sailed this morning.

Schs. Sylvania, Arthur James and Ralph L. Hall are fitting for south seining.

Schs. Monarch, Capt. John F. Vautier and Constellation, Capt. Thaddeus Morgan are about ready to sail south.

## CAPT. GUS HALL MADE BIG STOCK

One of the biggest stocks of the season in the halibut fishery was made by sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, Capt. Augustus G. Hall, on the trip just ended, the total stock being \$4349.76, from which the crew realized the nice share of \$150.07 each.

The Cromwell weighed off 36,800 pounds of halibut, clear of the heads, which sold at 13 cents a pound for white and 10 cents a pound for gray, besides 9800 weight of salt cod.

### As To the Steam Trawlers.

The steam trawler interests are trying hard to convince the people that the trawler is neither wasteful nor destructive in the North Sea. The London Times says it is important to note that although they (the steam trawlers) have had their boom and although they have ruined the sailing craft the company-owned steamers have, after the first spurt, done nothing so very great for their shareholders. From a fishery point of view they are enormously wasteful. In a measure, the companies have burned down the house to roast the pig.—Coast-Guard.

### May Not Be So Very Hard.

The Fishing Gazette says editorially: "The well known writer of sea stories, James B. Connolly, is in Washington, to assist in legislation for the protection of the old time fishing fleet from the beam trawlers now beginning to assert themselves in the production of fish. It will require hard work, etc., to convince Congress that they are a menace to the fish business and not on a line with the march of progress."

### Fish Company For Shelburne.

The Roseway Fish Company to be located at Shelburne, N. S., has been incorporated and a provisional directorate formed for carrying on a general fishing business. The powers of the company include the operation of a cold storage plant, smoke houses, a line of steamers, warehousing and general ship broking.

### Only Stuns Fish.

According to officers of the revenue cutter Yamacraw, which has been dynamiting derelicts in southern waters, the explosion of dynamite in the water does not kill the fish, unless they are very close to the charge, but merely stuns them and they come back to their normal condition in three or four minutes.

### The Damage to the Yerkes.

Damage sustained when the Boston tug William H. Yerkes, Jr., stranded at Rockport two weeks ago is being repaired at a Chelsea yard at a cost of about \$4000. The vessel will require a new keel, five planks on each side, a new propeller and repairs to the engine.

## NEWFOUNDLAND WINTER LOSSES.

William Forsey, of Grand Bank, Newfoundland, one of the leading operators of fishing vessels in the colony and the owner of a large fleet has just completed his annual visit to Nova Scotia.

Mr. Forsey states that the past winter was one of great severity in Newfoundland and that the long series of storms resulted in the loss of much life and property. Although none of his vessels were overtaken by disaster, five sturdy craft, owned at Grand Bank, were lost, two of them with all hands. The latter were schooners engaged in the fish carrying trade between Newfoundland and Portugal. One of them was the trim three-masted schooner, Dorothy Louise, built two years ago by Howard Allen and company of Lockeport, for George Harris of Grand Bank. These disasters have caused Mr. Harris to look about for new vessels and he has just been in Nova Scotia for that purpose. He found the shipyards so busy that he was compelled to go further, and he has finally purchased three schooners in Boston.

Both Mr. Forsey and Mr. Harris declare that the Nova Scotia vessels are much liked in Newfoundland, both for their good looks and sea-going qualities. The former has had a vessel built at Lockeport by Howard Allen and company every spring for three years past. The latest of these was launched yesterday, and is a fine looking, staunch craft of 119 tons, built of the best of materials and of the semi-knockabout type so popular now-a-days. She will be taken to Newfoundland in a few days, her crew now being on hand for that purpose. Next year Mr. Forsey will have the same concern build a vessel for him of the same size, but of the knockabout type.

The Teresa Maude, as Mr. Forsey's new schooner is called, is the second vessel to be launched by Howard Allen and company within ten days, the other being the 54-ton schooner, Ella M. Rudolph built for William McMillan of Lockeport, and now engaged in the off-shore fisheries, in command of Capt. Charles Rudolph for many years one of the leading skippers out of Gloucester. A little later in the season Mr. McMillan will have another vessel built for the same purpose. The next work to be undertaken by Howard Allen and company will be the construction of a large schooner for Lunenburg owners. The activity in the shipyards along the shore is a great help to the people, the only complaint being from the builders, who find difficulty in getting men.

The off-shore fishery, referred to above, has been prosecuted with great diligence and considerable success all through the winter. Eight vessels and some 75 men have followed the industry through all kinds of weather. There have been some big catches and fortunately no mishaps.

Preparations are now being made for the summer fishery and the fleet will be much larger than in the past. The cold storage company is putting auxiliary power in its two vessels and is arranging to purchase two or three craft in the United States.

April 4.

### Recent Fish Sales.

The fresh fares of schs. Frances P. Mesquita, Juno, Mary P. Goulart, Alice M. Guthrie, Lillian, Massachusetts, Mand F. Silva and Adeline were purchased by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries company. The salt fare of sch. Teazer also went to the same firm.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Virginia, Gladys and Nellie, Ellen C. Burke and Pontiac arrived at Liverpool, N. S., Monday last and cleared for fishing.

Sch. Athlete arrived at Shelburne, N. S., Monday last.

### Mighty Good Pay.

The crew of the sch. Rena A. Percy, Capt. John C. Stream, did well on their recent halibut trip. The craft was absent but 10 days, and the men's share was \$67 clear for their part of the trip.

### Dory Handliners Fitting.

Sch. Elector, Capt. Daniel Rider, is fitting for dory handlining.

Capt. William Clark is fitting the sch. Harry A. Nickerson, also for a dory handlining trip.

## FISH TRADE HOLDS DULL

T WHARF ARRIVALS FEW, BUT DEALERS HAVE ALL THEY WANT TODAY.

Seven arrivals of fresh fish were reported at T wharf, Boston this morning since yesterday, five being from off shore, including two of the beam trawlers and two shore boats.

Schs. Romance and Stiletto arrived yesterday afternoon, 85,000 and 81,000 pounds apiece. Sch. Margaret Dillon came in during the night with 42,000 pounds and the beam trawlers Ripple and Crest with 30,000 and 60,000 pounds each.

Prices were dull on all grades of off shore fish. Haddock showed a slight increase over yesterday's figures and sold at \$1 to \$2.50 a hundred weight. Large cod brought from \$3 to \$4.50; market cod, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.25 and pollock, \$3.50 to \$4.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are.

Steamer Ripple, 26,000 haddock, 3500 cod, 1000 hake.

Steamer Crest, 40,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.

Sch. Washakie, 10,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 2500 hake, 5000 cusk.

Sch. Margaret Dillon, 6000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 18,000 hake, 6000 cusk.

Sch. Romance, 60,000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 5000 cusk.

Sch. Manomet, 7000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Stiletto, 60,000 haddock, 21,000 cod.

Haddock, \$1 to \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$3 to \$4.50; market cod, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.25; pollock, \$3.50 to \$4.

## FISHERMAN GOT BAD FALL.

Joe Perry, a fisherman of this port aboard the sch. Massachusetts, at T wharf, Boston, was seriously injured yesterday when he fell from the caplog of the dock 20 feet to the deck of another vessel. Although from a hasty examination some of his sailing mates came to the conclusion that Perry had broken several ribs, the injured man refused to be sent to a hospital. A taxicab was hailed and Perry, assisted by two of his comrades, rode to the North Station to take a train for his home here.

Fish was being taken from the hold of the Massachusetts when the accident occurred. Perry was standing on the caplog catching big baskets of fish as they swung from the vessel's hold to the dock. He caught hold of one basket just as it started to swing back toward the vessel. He lost his balance and fell, striking on his ribs on the rail of another vessel.

April 4

### Shipped Fish to Portland.

F. T. Nickerson and A. S. Swim, of Clark's Harbor, shipped a carload of pickled fish to Portland, Me., this week.

### Took Cod To Boston.

Sch. Juno disposed of the haddock fare here to the splitters yesterday and sailed for Boston this morning to market her codfish.

April 4.

### Find Haddock Stock.

Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, Capt. Osmand, stocked \$2205 from her recent haddock trip, the crew clearing \$67.27 each.